

And the Ticket of the National Democracy is Flung to the Breeze.

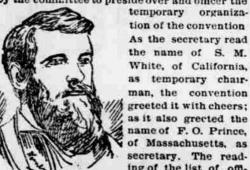
The Red Bandana Captured Second Place with Only Nominal Opposition.

The Result Received by the Convention and Guests with Unbounded Enthusiasm.

The Platform on Which the Demo cracy Ask the Suffrages of the American Voter.

St. Louis, June 5 .- At 12:35 p. m. the vast assemblage was silenced by a stroke from the gavel of Chairman Barnum, and the Democratic Convention of 1888 was formally in session. The chairman introduced Bishop J. B. Granbe ry, of St. Louis, who opened the proceedings Wi h prayer. He rendered devout thanks for the many benefits which this country had received from the hands of Providence, prayed for a continuance of those bounties, and called down the divine blessing upon the President and all others in authority. The chairman then stated that acting under

au hority conferred upon him by the National Democratic committee, he would present to the convention the names of the persons selected by the committee to preside over and officer the temporary organiza-



White, of California, as temporary chairman, the convention greeted it with cheers; as it also greeted the name of F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, as secretary. The reading of the list of offi-

Temp. Chairman White, cers having been concluded, the choice of the committee was ratifled by the unanimous vote of the convention. The chairman appointed A. P. Gorman, of Maryland; C. S. Bryce, of Ohio, and F. W. Dawson, of South Carolina, as a committee to conduct Mr. White to the platform. Having taken the chair, the new presiding officer was greeted with another round of applause and

Mr. White, in accepting the temporary chairmanship, promised that California's gratitude for the honor conferred upon her through him as one of her representatives would be substantially shown in the campaign. He called attention to the fact that up to four years ago the Democratic party labored under the disad-vantage of a wide-spread feeling that a change from Republican guidance might be attended by dangers though the faults of that guidance were not denied. The Democratic party to-day was free fr. m that disadvantage, and in its place was the advantage of four years of satisfactory rule. Mr. White spoke at length and closed by pledging the Democratic party to complete the great reform it had begun it

intrusted to a continuance of power.

At the conclusion of Mr. White's speech, Governor Green of New Jersey offered a resolution adopting the rules of the preceding convention as the rules of the present convention, subject to the following modification: "That in voting for candidates for President and Vice-President, no State shall be allowed to change its vote untill the roll of States has been called and every State has cast its vote." The resolution was adopted, after a point of order raised by Mr. Schewalter, of Missouri, that it was not in order until a report had been made by the committee on credentials had been overruled by the Chair.

Then Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, rose and craving the indulgence of the convention. in behalf of the State of Colorado, presented to the convention a gavel manufactured of Colorado silver, richly chased and burnished. It was, he said, a modest offering from a younger member of the Federal Union to that party which had restored silver to that high plane from which it had been degraded by the Congressional conspiracy of 1874, and which had ever since remained its constant champion. "Let the announcement be made," he said, "throughout the civilized world, through the silvery tone of the gavel, of the second and unanimous nomination of the people's choice for President-Grover Cleveland." [Loud ap-

Phuse.] Chairman White received this handsome present, which was handed up in a blue plush case. In receiving it he said: "This present shall be deemed to be accepted unless there is objection. There is none; therefore, it is accepted. And now that we have agreed to this, I beg to announce to the convention that, so far as this gavel can do it, the body will be ruled by silver." [Applause.]

The Chair then recognized Senator Gorman, f Maryland, who presented a resolution providing that the roll of the States be called, and that each state name a member of the committee on credentials, a member of the committee on permanent organization and a member of the committee on resolutions, and that all resolutions relating to the platform be referred to Mr. Raines, of New York, suggested that t would be in order first to call the roll of the convention; that the list of delegates could be passed over to the credentials committee. The Chair said that the convention, in adopting Senator Gorman's resolution, would be proceeding in the usual way, and that the list in proper time. The resolution was adopted, and the States proceeded to make the follow-

Ala.—J. F. Stallings.
Ark.—B. F. Duval.
Cal.—Robert Cossner.
Col.—E. A. Ballard.
Conn.—H. A. Bishop.
Del.—C. J. Harrington.
Fla.—W. T. Whitledge
Georgia—J. L. Sweat.
Ill.—Thos. W. Thornton
Indiana—O. O. Stealey
Iowa—L. L. Ainsworth
Kan.—A. Mathewson
Ky.—J. B. Costhman.
La.—Andrew Price.
Maine—Payson Tucker
Mass.—Q. A. Towns.
Md.—Jos. B. Brown.
Mich.—C. R. Whitman
Minn.—T. T. Hudson.
Mo.—D. W. Caruth.

Missi'pi—S. S. Culiver.
Neb.—Tobias Castor.
Nevada—Geo. Ernst.
N. H.—Daniel Conner.
N. V.—E. C. Smith.
Ohio—E. A. Matthews.
Oregon—John Lee.
Penn.—Lew.C.Cassidy.
R. L.—F. L. O'Reilly.
S. C.—J. P Goggins.
Texas—HoruceChilton.
Vt.—J. D. Hanrahan.
Virginia—A. R. Aylett.
Wis.—S. A. Lamaroux.
W. Virginia—J. Bassil. ORGANIZATION.

CREDENTIALS.

Alabama—J. C. Webb. Mo.—O. J.Chapman.
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Cal.—Joseph Clark.
Col.—Dr. Cockrell.
Conn.—C. B. Davis.
Del.—W. S. Stevens.
Florida—John F. Dunn.
Ga.—H. D. D. Twigs.
Ilitinois—J. W. Patton.
Ind.—Detoe Skinner.
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Inwa—S. S. Caruthers.
Kansas—A. A. Harris.
Kentucky—R. Riddle.
Louisiana—R. C. Davy.
Tenn.—E. P. McQueen CREDENTIALS.

Ala.—H. C. Thompkins Minn.—E. C. Stringer, Arkansas—W. L. Terry Miss.—W. H. Simms, Cal.—Clay W. Taylor, Col.—T. M. Patterson, Neb.—Jas. E. North, Col.—T. M. Patterson, Conn.—Alfred E. Burr, N. H.—J. C. Moore, Fla.—Andrew Johnson Del.—W. F. Cansey, Ga.—F. G. Dubígnon, N. J.—Leon Abbett, New York—Ed Cooper, N. C.—Richard Battle, Ind.—David S. Turpie, Iowa—F. W. Lehmann, Chansas—J. G. Lowe, Ky.—Henry Watterson La.—John Dymond, Me.—A. W. Maddigan, Mass.—J. W. Cun'ham, Md.—A. P. Gorman, Mich.—Geo, M. Taple, Mo.—John O'Day.

Nettonal Communication Miss.—W. H. Seaman, W. Va.—P. W. McKinney Wis.—W. H. Seaman, W. Va.—W. Mallahan,

National Committeemen. The following are the members of the National Committee selected by the State dele-

Ala.—H. C. Semple.
Ark.—S. W. Fordyce.
Cal.—M. F. Tarpey.
Col.—C. S. Thomas.
Conn—W. H. Barnum.
Del.—Dr. J. A. Draper.
Fia.—Samuel Pasco.
Ga.—Jas. H. Estill.
III.—E. M. Phelps.

Missouri—J.G. Prather.
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Missouri—J.G. Prather.
Missouri—J.G. Prather.
Nevada—R. P. Keating
N. H.—A. W. Sulloway.
N. J.—Miles Ross,
N. Y.—H. Oelrichs.
N. C.—M. W. Ransom.
Ohio—Calvin S. Brice. III.-E. M. Phelps. Ind.-S. P. Sheerin. Ohio-Calvin S. Brice. Oregon-A. Noltner. Penn.-W. S. Scott. a .- J. J. Richardson. Ia.—J. J. Richardson.
Kas.—W. C. Blair.
Ky.—H. D. MeHenry.
La.—Jas Jeffries.
Me.—Arthur Sewell.
Mass.—Char. D. Lewis.
Mich.—O. M. Barnes.
Minn.—Michael Doran.
Md.—A. P. Gorman.
M.—O. Bries.
M.—O. M.—A. P. Gorman.
M.—O. Bries.
M.—O. M.—A. P. Gorman.
M.—O. Richardson.
M.—A. P. Gorman.
M.—A. P. M.—A. M.—A. M.—A. M

Mr O'Brien, of Minnesota, said that as there was a contest in the Dakota delegation, the only contest before the convention, he swould move that the Dakota delegates be excluded from any participation in the convention's proceedings until the report of the credentials committee is made and voted upon. This propasition was adopted without opposition.

Roswell P. Flower, of New York, rose to offer a resolution to the effect that when the convention takes a recess to-day it be to meet at

noon to-morrow. Ex-Governor Abbett of New Jersey offered an amendment, fixing the hour at ten o'clock. He wanted, he said, to see the Democratic ticket nominated to-morrow, and not on the third



The Platform. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Flower, and the resolution, as amended, agreed to. The convention then, on motion of Mr. Flow-

SECOND DAY. St. Louis, June 6.-At 10:22 a. m. Temporary Chairman White gave the desk several sturdy political suicide, blows with the silver gavel, and called the convention to order. There was so much confusion that it was several minutes before he succeeded in saving what he wanted. Then Rev. T. J. Green was introduced, and invoked the Divine blessing.

A resolution thanking the Colorado delegation for its present of a silver gavel was adopted by acclamation. The chairman announced, amid applause that credentials had been handed in from a delegation from Alaska, this being the first time that a delegation of that Territory had sought admission to a National Democratic Convention. Congressman Timothy J. Campbell presented a memorial declaring that the Monroe doctrine should be practically enforced; that

American States should be protected from essary, and that the closest commercial and political relations should be maintained with the Mexican, Central American and South American States. Referred to the committee Then Stephen R. Mallory, of Florida, subnitted the following resolution: Resolved. Thatathis convention approves of

and hereby indorses the principle of tariff reform enunciated by President Cleveland in his first message to the present Congress, and to the policy recommended by him for the practical application of the principles to the administration of the Government we give our unqualified and universal support. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

J. C. Webb, of Alabama, submitted the report of the committee on credentials, which vas unanimously adopted.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was called for and submitted by Mr. Lewis Cassidy, of Philadelphia. It recommended that the convention should adopt the regulations and order of business that prevailed in the Chicago Convention of 1884, with the modification that no delegation shall be permitted to change its vote until after the call of States has been completed. For permanent officers the following were reported: Chairman, Hon, P. A. Collins, of Massachusetts; secre tary, H. H. Ingersoll, of Tennessee; assistants,



Statue of Washington.

Alfred Orendorff, Illinois; T. E. Barrett, Maine: W. W. Scott, Virginia; O. M. Hall, Minnesota Leopold Strauss, Alabama; L. G. Rowley, Michigan; John Triplett, Georgia; T. J. Lingle, Missouri; O. Newell, Colorado; L. T. Merrill, Nebraska; chief reading secretary, Thos. Pettit; sergeant-at-arms, R. J. Bright; chief door-keeper, Daniel Able, St. Louis.

There was no opposition to the adoption of the report, and the temporary chairman selected Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, Roswell B. Flower, of New York, and John O'Day, of Missouri, to escort Mr. Collins to the chair.

His presence upon the platform was the signal for long and continued ' applause, the Massachusetts delegation getting upon its chairs and yelling. The enthusiwhen Mr. White, thanktheir courtesy extendand it

Allino 1 was renewed while two of the Tennessee dele- Gen. Patrick A. Collins. gates carried upon the platform a framed vigpictures of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, the whole surmounted by a beautiful floral wreath.

Quiet was at last restored, and then, while the convention listened in silence and with watchful attention, the Boston Congressman spoke in substance as follows: After expressing his sense of the high honor conferred upon him, Mr. Collins alluded to the important duty and responsibility devolving upon the convention as representing the principles of more than thirty million of the Ameri-

can people. He continued: "The hand that framed the immortal Declaration of Independence, and guided the emancipated country to progress and glory, is the hand that guides us



Press Gallery still in our onward march as a free and progressive people. The principles upon which our Government can securely rest, upon which the peace, prosperity and liberties of the people depend, are the principles of the founder of our party, the Apostle of Democracy—Thomas Jefferson. The Democracy of to-day, as in the past, believe with Jefferson in:

First. Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever state or persuasion, religious and Second. Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with

Third. Support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tenden

rnment in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace and safety Fifth. A jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of the abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable means are un-

Fourth. The preservation of the general Gov-

Sixth. Absolute aquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principles of repubics, from which there is no appeal but to force the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism. Seventh. A well-disciplined militia, our best

rehance in peace and for the first moments Eighth. The supremacy of the civil over the nilitary authorities. Ninth. Economy in public expenses, that abor may be lightly burdened. Tenth. The honest payment of our debts and

the preservation of our public faith. Eleventh. Encouragement of agriculture and f commerce as its hand-maid. Twelfth, The diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public

Thirteenth, Freedom of religion. Fourteenth. Freedom of the press.

Fifteenth. Freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus. Sixteenth. Trial by juries impartially se Add to these the golden economical rule that no more taxes should be levied upon the people in any way than are necessary to meet the

honest expenses of the Government, and you have a body of principles to sin against which has been political death to every party hitherto; to sin against which in the future will be If this record seems prosaic, if it lacks the blood-thrilling elements, if it is not lit with lurid fires, if it can not be illustrated by a pyrotechnic display, if it is merely the plain record

of a constitutional party in a time of peace, engaged in administrative reforms, it is because the people of the country four years ago elected not to trust to sensation and experiment, how ever brilliant and alluring, but preferred to place the helm in steady hands, with a fearless, trustworthy, patriotic man behind it. Upon that record and upon our honest efforts, as yet incomplete, to reduce and equalize the burdens of taxation, we enter the canvass and go to the polls confident that the free and intelligent people of this great country will say: "Well lone, good and faithful servant."

To the patriotic, independent citizens who, four years ago, forsook their old allegiance and came to our support, and who since that time have nobly sustained the administration. The Democratic party owes a deep debt of gratitude. That they have been reviled and insulted by their former associates is not only a signal compliment to their character and influence. but another evidence of the decadence of the Republican party. Blind worship of the machine-a political Juggernaut-is exacted from every man who will take even standingroom in that party. The Democratic temple is open to all, and if in council we can not agree in all things, our motto is: "In essentials unity, in non-essentials, in all things charity." To all good men we say: "Come in." "Goodwill ne'er halted at the door-stone." As four years ago you voted with us to reform the administration, o conserve our institutions, for the well-being of our common country, so join with us again in approval of the work so well accomplished, to complete what remains undone.

We need not wait for time to do justice to the character and services of President Cleveland. Honest, clear-sighted, patient, grounded in respect for law and justice, with a thorough grasp of principles and situations, with marvelous and conscientious industry, the very incarnation of firmness, he has nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country, and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read only the names of men who have been supremely useful to the Republic. Fellow Democrats: "This is but the initial neeting in a political campaign destined to be memorable. It will be a clashing of nearly equal forces. Let no man here or elsewhere belittle or underestimate the strength or re-sources of the opposition. But, great as they are, the old Democratic party, in conscious strength and perfect union, faces the issue fearlessly."

The applause was general when Chairman Collins had concluded his address. Order once more secured, the delegates had an unpleasant surprise in the announcement by the Chairman that he had received a communication from the ommittee on resolutions, saying that it w.uld pe impossible to present a report until 8 p. m. A communication was then read from Mrs. Virginia L. Minor and Mrs. E. A. Merriwether, stating that they had been appointed by the Women's convention, recently held at Washington, to present the cause of women to the resent convention, and asking that one of their number be heard for ten minutes. There were cheers, laughter and jeers, ironical ap-Mr. O'Donahue, of New York, offered a reso-

ution giving the women an opportunity to be neard, which was adopted. Then Delegate Charles E. Boyle of Pennsylvania, secured the passage of a resolution under which all further resolutions should go the committee without reading, but it happened that Delegate Timothy J. Campbell, of New York, had in his hand a resolution exhis illness, and without stating its purport, he asked unanimous consent for its consideration. parts oft he hall, and it was not until Mr Campbell had stated that the resolution in no way referred to the platform, that objection was withdrawn and he was allowed to proceed. There was applause when its nature became aparent, and it was adopted by a rising vote, all

the delegates, as well as many of the visitors, getting on their feet. The resolution was as Resolved, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious nd dangerons illness of General Phil H. Sheridan [applause], and to him whose noble and Providence will spare him unto this Nation for many years yet to come. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be

forwarded to General Sheridan, as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the Democracy of the United States. The representative of the women of the country was now presented. She proved to be Mrs. Eliza Merriwether, of St. Louis, who took a prominent part in the Prohibition convention at Indianapolis. So much confusion prevailed that she could not be heard beyond the platform, and before she was half through with her written address, cries of "time" compeled her to bome to an abrupt conclusion. She retired from the platform with great disappointment

Mr. Barnum, of Connecticut, moved that when the convention adjourned it should be until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. This was amend ed to both 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. Renewed confu sion prevailed, and in the midst of the uproar Delegate Hensel, of Pennsylvania, moved that the convention proceed to the nomination of candidates for the presidency and vice-presi-dency, but that no ballots be taken until the committee on platform had reported. Mr. Brown, of Ohio, asked that the latter

clause be stricken out, but by a majority vote

the convention refused to adjourn and adopted

The clerk commenced to call the roll, and Alabama was named. The chairman of the delegation responded that they tendered the first place on the call and the right to speak to New York. This brought out great cheering, which was renewed when Daniel Dougherty was named as the first orator to present the name of Grover Cleveland. When this talented acquisition to Tammany from the sister City of Philadelphia appeared upon the platform to the right of the Chair, the enthusiasm of the immense audience knew no bounds. Even this outburst, however, was put in the shade by the storm that met his first mention of the President's name and the declaration that New York pledged him her electoral vote. The very walls and roof were quivering. It was a magnificent, a memorable exhibition of the inspiration that the name of Grover Claveland brings to the Democracy. Nothing could have been better than the delivery of the speech. Upright as a palmetto tree, with arm

New York." It was not until 12:25 p. m., when the applause had lasted just twenty-four minutes. that the tumult came to an end. Quiet reigned only for a moment, however, Judge James A. McKenzie, of Kentucky, was introduced to second the nomination, and when

outstretched, the words falling sharply-de-

corners of the hall, it was an occasion when

the crator and his speech achieved a measure

of success that was perfect and ideal. The

climax was reached when, with his arms raised

concluded: "I nominate Grover Cleveland, of

above his head, and hands clenched, the orato

he said that there was only one Democrat in he country more popular than the President, and that was the fair lady of the White House, the applause came out afresh. There was more of it when he said that Kentucky loved him for the fight that was in him, and or his splendid racing qualities; that he was as game as Lexington. Mrs. Cleveland. and as speedy as Ten

Broeck. There was a renewal of the applause when the speaker concluded by moving that the rules be suspended and Grover Cleveland be nominated by acclamation. A number of speeches seconding the nomination were made, and when the call was con-

cluded a motion to suspend the rules was put and carried, and the chairman declared that Grover Cleveland, having received more than two-thirds of the votes cast, was the regular nominee of the Democratic party for President of the United States Roswell P. Flower, of New York, sent up to the clerk's desk a resolution that when the

convention adjourn it should be until ten o'clook to-morrow: This called forth a number of speeches and amendatory motions, but the question was finally determined by a pointed speech by Lieutenant-Governor White of California. The roll-call was proceeded with, but Governor White's little speech had induced the delegates to make a complete change of base, and before the call had gone far it was sus pended, and the adjournment until 10 a. m. tomorrow was agreed to.

At 1:58 p. m. the gavel fell, and the day's proceedings were over. THIRD DAY. Upon the convention being called to order at

10:25, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Brank. The Chair announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and Chairman Collins said: "I present Mr. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky.' The Kentucky editor took his place at the right of the chairman, waved his hand and said:

"These resolutions have been agreed upon unanimously." He was lustily cheered as he had been previously. Clerk Pettit, in a voice that every body could hear, read the platform, interrupted now and a yell of delight as Mr. Gorman made a ringing then by respectful but irrepressible applause. The platform is as follows:

THE PLATFORM. The Democratic party of the United States, in National convention assembled, renews the pledge of its fidelity to Democratic faith and reaffirms the platform adopted by its representatives in the convention of 1884, and indorses the views expressed by President Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress, as the correct interpretation of that platform upon the uestion of tariff reduction; and also indorses the efforts from Democratic Representatives in

Congress to secure a reduction of excessive Chief among its principles of party faith are the maintenance of an indissoluble Union of free and indestructible States, now about to enter upon its second century of unexampled progress, and renown devotion to a plan of government regulated by a written constitution strictly specifying every granted power, and expressly reserving to the States or people, the entire ungranted residue of power; the encouragement of a jealous, popular vigilance, directed to all who have been chosen for brief terms to enact and execute the laws, and are green and the orange blossoms shine charged with the duty of preserving peace, ensuring equality and establishing justice.

The Democratic party welcomes an exacting | Thurman. scrutiny of the Administration and the executive power, which, four years ago, was committed to its trust, in the election of Grover Cleveland President of the United States; and it challenges the most searching inquiry concerning its fidelity and devotion to the pledges which then invited the suffrages of the people. affairs, resulting from over-taxation, the anomalous condition of our currency, and a public debt unmatured, it has, by the adoption a conservative course, not only averted disas- old statesman, the Gladstone of America. The ter, but greatly promoted the prosperity of the

It has reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and has reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people, nearly one hundred millions of acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens.

While carefully guarding the interest of the and bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the taxpayers and conforming strictly to the principles of justice, it has paid out more for pensions Republic than was ever paid before during an equal period.

By intelligent management and a judicious and economical expenditure of the public money it has undertaken the re-construction of the American navy on a system which forbids the recurrence of scandal, and insures success ful results.

It has adopted and consistently pursued a firm and prudent foreign policy, preserving peace with all nations while scrupously maintaining all the rights and interests of our own Government and people at home and abroad.

The exclusion from our shores of Chinese laborers has been effectually secured under the

provisions of a treaty the operation of which has been postponed by the action of a Republican majority in the Senate. Honest reform in the civil service has been inaugurated and maintained by President Cleveland, and he has brought the public service to the highest standard of efficiency, not only by rule, but by the example of his own untiring and unselfish administration of public affairs.

Inevery branch and department of the Govern

the welfare of all the people have been guarded and defended: every public interest has been protected and the equality of all our citi-, zens before the law, without regard to race or section, has been steadfastly maintained. Upon its record thus explained, and upon the pledge of a continuance to the people of the benefits of good government, the National valiant deeds will ever be remembered in Democracy invokes a renewal of popular trust the hearts of his countrymen, we extend our by the re-election of a chief magistrate who has sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust that been faithful, able and prudent. They invoke that great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet speedy recovery, and that the Divine Democracy of the entire legislative power. been faithful, able and prudent. They invoke The Republican party, controling the Se

and resisting in both houses of Con-gress a reformation of unjust and un-equal tax laws, which have outlasted the necessities of war, and are not undermining the abundance of a long peace deny to the people equality before the law and the fairness and justice which are their right. Thus the cry of American labor for a better share of the rewards of indusiry is stifled with pretenses, enterprise is fettered and bound down to home markets, capital is disturbed with doubt, and unequal, unjust laws can neither be properly amended nor repealed. The Demo-cratic party will continue with all the power confided to it to struggle to reform these laws accordance with the pledges of its last plat-

form indersed at the ballot-box by the suffrages Of all the industrious free men of our land

an immense majority, including every tiller of

the soil, gain no advantage from excessive tax laws; but the price of nearly every thing they consume is increased by the favoritism of an unusual system of tax legislation. All unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. It is repugnant to the creed of Democracy that by such taxation the cost of the necessaries of life hould be unjustly increased to all our people. Judged by Democratic principles, the interests of the people are betrayed when, by unneces-sary taxation, trusts and combinations are permitted and fostered which will unduly enrich the few that combine to rob the body of our citizens by depriving them of the benefit of natural competition. Every Democratic rule of governmental action is violated when, through unnecessary taxation, a vast sum of money, far beyond the needs of economical administration, is drawn from the people and the channels of trade and accumulated as a demoralizing surplus in the National Treasury. The money now lying idle in the Federal Treasury, from superfluous taxation, amounts to more than \$125,000,000, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than \$60,000,000 annually. Debauched by this immense temptation, the remedy of the Republican party was to meet and exhaust it by extravagant appropriations. The Democratic remedy is to enforce frugality in public expenditures and abolish unnecessary taxation. Our established domestic industrie and enterprises should not, and need fined and musical, and reaching the farthest corners of the hall, it was an occasion when the contrary, a fair and careful revision of our tax laws, with due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor, must permit and encourage every branch of such industry and enterprise by giving them assurance of an extende market and steady and continuous operati In the interest of American labor, which should in no event be reglected, the revision of our tax laws, contemplated by the Democrat party and to promote the advantage of such labor, by cheapening the cost of the necessaries of life in the home of every workingman, and at the same time securing to him steady and remunerative employment.

Upon this question of tariff reform, so closely concerning every phase of our National life, and upon every question involved in the problem of good government, the Democratic party submits its principles and professions to the intelligent suffrages of the American people.

When the reading of the platform was fin shed, Colonel Watterson began a speech in favor of its adoption. He said: "Fellow Democrats, we bring you a platform upon which Democrats can stand without thinking they are away from home."

"Gentlemen," Mr. Watterson finished, "two d Democrats can never understand each other horoughly until they have met and had some fun together." The convention cheered and yelled and the

delegates caught the allusion to Senator Gorman. Before the applause and laughter had subsided Watterson turned around to Gorman. who was sitting on the platform, and beckoned vigorously to him. The cheers increased in might as his idea was comprehended. Gorman rose, and Watterson, taking his hand,

led him to the front and introduced him, both smiling. Then Watterson, with another bow,



In the Boxes.

speech indorsing the platform. Mr. Scott presented a resolution indorsing the Mills bill and urging its immediate pas

Both the platform and this resolution were carried unanimously amid great enthusiasm. After the adoption of the platform, the roll of States was called for the nomination of candidates for Vice-President. When California was reached there was a pause, and then Delegate Tarpey grose, and in an elequent speech, on behalf of the Golden State presented the name of Allen G. Thurman. The wild scene at Cleveland's nomination

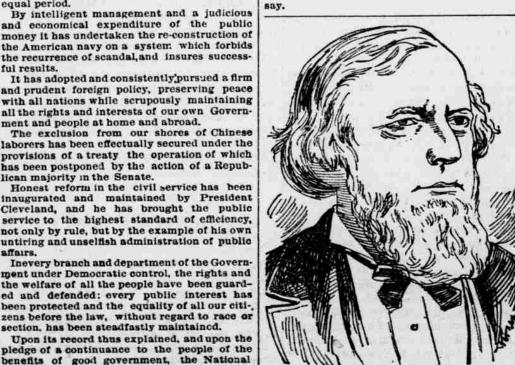
was re-enacted. Hon. J. W. Daniel, of Virginia, seconded Thurman's nomination in a brilliant speech, which was received with enthusiasm.

Very brief and pithy, but right to the point, were the remarks of New Jersey's executive, and A. W. Dorsey, of Nevada, who followed him. created a ripple of deprecatory laughter by talking about the "Sister of the Eastern slope bathing her classic feet in the limpid waters of the Mississippi," and by referring to Nevada as a place where "the fields are ever When North Carolina was reached a delegate rose in his seat and spoke briefly in behalf of

All eyes were turned toward Ohio when that State was called. General Thos. E. Powell had been selected to speak in its behalf, but the convention was rapidly losing its patience and he encountered a cool reception when he took the stage and before he had uttered a hundred words there were murmurs and cries of "Time." During a most critical period of our financial | He said there was nothing in the history of the country like this political uprising of the people, starting in California and crossing from the Pacific to the Atlantic in favor of that grand cries of "Sit down" and "Time" increased in volume and the chairman pounded his desk in vain. At last Mr. Powell broke off in the middle of a sentence and precipitately retired. South Carolina was called and Captain Dawson secured a hearing by promising not to talk

more than two minutes. He seconded Thurman as a man, in himself a history and a prophesy; not so much "a grand old Roman" as "grand old American;" a man whose name has told the story of the Democracy of the country for half a century. Governor Trockmorton of Texas, who spoke

in behalf of a divided delegation, had little to



Allen G. Thurman. There was a great eruption of applause when Sonator Daniel, of Virginia, came to the front he briefly sketched the early history of Thur man's parents and of the judge himself, dwelling upon the honors which had fallen upon the "Judge in Israel," the teacher and leader of men, the "beacon of a people's hope, the center of a State's desire." He suggested that California, when he became President of the Senate, should send him a golden gavel. Then, with the silver gavel now used by the chair, he would have the two metals of the Constitu at their par, and metals with the true ring. The speaker concluded by drawing a picture of the 4th of March next, in Washington. when Cleveland would be inaugurated with Allen G. Thurman by his side.

For the last time the roll call was resumed.

Martin Maginnis, of Nevada, said a few words from his seat for Thurman.

Senator Voorhees' speech nominating Gray threatened Cleveland with defeat in very plain words: if Gray was not nominated, Cleveland would not be elected without the vote of Indiana, and Indiana could not be carried by the Democracy if Gray was not nominated. The speech was rather coldly received by the convention, in spite of the applause of the Gray

R. P. Settle, of Kentucky, in seconding the nomination of Gray, alluded to Cleveland as that "bull-headed gentleman who now occupies the White House." He intended no disrespect, but this description of the President was re-

ceived with hearty laughter. The names of the candidates were then called-Thurman, Gray and Black. The critical moment had arrived. The roll was

called.

THE VOTE BY STATES.

States	Thurman	Gray	Black	States	Thurman	Gray	Black
Alabama	15	4	1		18		
Arkansas					73		
California	16		V.	North Carolina			
Colorado			6	Ohio			
Connecticut				Oregon	6		
Delaware	3			Pennsylvania Rhode Island	60 8		
Florida	8				18	•	
Georgia	10	17		Tennessee			
Illinois	10	30	1,	Texas			
Indiana	00	au		Vermont	8		
Iowa				Virginia	04		
Kansas Kentucky	8	17	î		ii		1
Louisiana		••	•	Wisconsin	23		
Maine	12			Ar zona	2		
Maryland	16			Dakota	2		
Massachusetts	19	7		D. of Columbia	3		
Michigan			3	Idaho	3	A	
Minnesota	13	1		Montana	3		
Mississippi	18	95		New Mexico	3		
Missouri	29	4		Utah	2 2		
Nebraska	8	2		Washington	*		
Nevada	8			Wyoming	2		
N. Hampshire	- 8			Alaska	-		

Mr. J. G. Shanklin then withdrew the name of Mr. Gray and moved the nomination be made unammous, which was carried by accla-At 2:08 p. m. the convention adjourned sine

JUSTICE, NOT CHARITY.

The Old Soldiers Want a Plank in the Platform That Shall Give Them Justice,

Not Charity. Sr. Louis, June 5.-An address has been drawn up by a number of old Union soldiers who are delegates to the convention, and it will be urged upon the attention of the committee on resolutions. The following resolution, which it is hoped will be embodied in the platform, accom-

panies the address: In appreciation of the services of the Union soldiers and sailors in the late war for the Union, we demand for them justice before charity, and pledge the Democratic party to the passage of a just and equitable service-pension law, and also to the equalization of bounties and the currency the army was compeled to receive at par.

The signers are: Chas. Whitehead, Colorado: T. M. Patterson, California; E. B. Savage, Illinois; I. T. Brady, Indiana; J. C. Pike, Iowa; W. B. Campbell, Kansas; J. M. White, Kansas; G. M. Hall, Minnesota; L. A. Trunkell, Ohio; C. Edwards, New York; A. Nolter, Oregon; J. R. Boyle, Pennsylvania; P. P. Novile, Illinois; G. M. McClelland, Missouri.

How Cleveland Received the News. WASHINGTON, June 7 .- The news of the President's renomination was received at library alone at the time, and made no re- hundred heresies. - Dean Stanley. ark when informed that he had been renominated. About two hundred people were in the East room waiting a chance to shake hands with the President, and by renomination had spread among them. Nearly every person that attended the reception congratulated the President, when they shook hands with him, upon his renomination, and when one old gentleman who had not heard the news, hoped the President would be renominated, the latter replied, with a laugh. "I have been, sir; I have been". After the reception the President took lunch and then went

back to his desk in the library. The Great Parade.

Sr. Louis, June 6.-The parade of the local and visiting clubs and delegations last night was probably the finest political affair of the kind that St. Louis has ever seen. Twenty thousand men were in line; there was a profusion of flags, banners and transparencies, and more than a score of bands furnished the music. There were seven divisions, and while all the visitors were heartily cheered, the marching of the Cook County and Iroquois clubs, of Chicago, Tammany and the County Democrats, of New York; the Hyde Park Club of Pullman, Ill.; the Randall clubs of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia; the Duckworths of Cincinnati, and the Hendricks Club of Indianapolis, gained for themselves special and enthuiastic recognition.

Must Take the Responsibility. St. Louis, June 5.-A telegram has been eceived from Congressman Breckinridge, of Kentucky, declaring that if the Mills bill is not indorsed in the convention it will fail in the House, and the convention will have to take the responsibility.

Convention Notes. Ex Mayor Chamberlain, of Detroit, Mich. managed to lose his false teeth en route for St. Louis; consequently when any knotty question came up to chew on he was found to be in a state of innecuous desetude.

be pelayed some time and its proceedings perhaps prolonged over another day. J. M. Vena, an enthusiastic colored Democrat of St. Louis, has been acting as committee of reception to the visiting colored Demo-

The indications are that the convention may

crats, a large number of whom are present in Over twenty thousand persons participated in the great Democratic parade in St. Louis Tuesday night, and five times that many watch-

ed them march. It was a creditable demonstra-

The Cook County Democracy, 200 strong, are advertising their town in St. Louis, booming Black and parading behind Nevins' band. The Michigan delegation is prepared to spring the nomination of Don M. Dickinson should there be any indication of wavering in the Thurman ranks. The Minnesota delegation at a meeting held

yesterday morning agreed to support as a unit the nomination of Judge Thurman for Vice-President The Wisconsin delegation have caught the Thurman fever and flaunt the bandana, and may be considered a Thurman delegation, almost solid. They are for the greatest reduction possible in the war tariff, and favor Collins, of

Massachusetts, for permanent chairman. The Hendricks Association of Indianapolis held a meeting with closed doors yesterday morning and discussed the outlook for their vice-presidential candidate at length. It is rumored that they contemplate the bold stroke of securing an Ohio man to second the nomination of Gray. Perhaps the most comical of the many fun

erday, was in connection with the stump speech of James M. Sweeney, Hoosier candi-While proclaiming Gray in stentorian tones, he was completely surrounded by red bandanas on he sticks of Thurman supporters. The races at St. Louis are proving a bete note to some of the speculative Democrats who have been trying to make their expenses out of the bookmakers. Several of them have gone broke already, and their enjoyment of the convention festivities proper has lost much of its zest.

ny scenes in the Lindell Hotel, St. Louis, yes

Colonel J. B. Maynard claims to have written that Governor Gray of Indiana has fathered, and says he was paid therefor \$130, for which he signed an itemized receipt. There was much florid oratortory in the speeches to-day, but no speaker dropped into poetry until Daniels, of Virginia, followed by a burst of cheers, quoted from Tonnyson's "In Memoriam" by likening Thurman to one who

ecame "The pillar of a people's hope; the center of a State's desire. Delegate Thomas Patterson, of Coloradomade one of the hits of the season. He is the owner of an excelent voice.

When Mr. Tarpey named the ticket "Cleve land and Thurman," a Gray man state back "It don't sound well."

PITH AND POINT.

-God gives every bird its food, but oes not throw it into the nest.

-Among the books that have helped them, pugilists always enumerate the crap-book. -Puck.

-The man who has worked himself p in this world is always the hardest n those beneath him. -Judge.

—An exchange says "there are too many humorisis." Mistake. There are too many pretended humorists. -All men are born free and equal. ecording to law; but all of them do

not stay that way. -N. O. Picayune.

-A good many of the people who are settling in Canada are those who have neglected to do any settling over here. - Yonkers Statesman. -Nothing will make a healthy man

ired quicker than reading a long list of rules for good health. - Martha's Vineyard Herald. -An Atchison (Kas.) woman did a

big washing the other day, cooked linner and whipped a child, and then fell dead from over-exertion. -If the world were willing to accept most men at their own valuation it would have to go into voluntary bank-

ruptcy in a fortnight. - Somerville -We sleep, but the loom of life never stops; and the pattern which was weaving when the sun went down, is weaving when it comes up

to-morrow. -The woman who shows her love of admiration has not been spoiled by flattery. Only the spoiled girls take t as a matter of course. - Philadelphia

-The man who borrows one dollar from you and neglects to return it is often thought to have a poor memory, when, in fact, the man is poor, and

not the memory. -There once was a lover named Bogg, With a voice like that of a frogg,

'Neath her window he'd ling Er of ev'nings and sing Till his trousers were chawed by the dogg

-N. Y. Star. -The habit of studying before proeeding is co-existent with the necessity of considering before acting; and a man who is reticent concerning onealf of his thoughts is not communicative about the other half.

-The men who get through the nost work are those who never seem to be busy, while those who have a morbid habit of being busy and never have a moment's leisure are the worst of time-wasters.

-Take care of the truth, and the errors will take care of themselves. You may destroy a hundred heresies, and yet not establish a single truth. the White House over a special wire, and immediately conveyed to the President by

But you may, by establishing a single Colonel Lamont. The former was in the truth, put to flight with one blow a -In civilized society, external ad-

vantages make us more respected. A man with a good coat upon his back the time he came down stairs news of the | meets with a better reception than he who has a bad one. You may analyze this and say, what is there in it? But that will avail you nothing, for it is a part of the general system.

ABSURDITIES OF LIFE. Foolish Things of Which No Sensible Person Would Be Gullty.

Not to go to bed when you are sleepy because it is not a certain hour. To stand in water up to your knees fishing for trout, when you can buy

them in a clean, dry market. Men committing suicide to get rid of a short life and its evils, which must necessarily terminate in a few years, and thus entering upon one which is to last forever, and the evils of which they do not seem to take the

wisest method of avoiding. People of exquisite sensibility, who can not bear to see an animal put to death, showing the utmost attention to the variety and abundance of their

To buy a horse from a near relation and believe every word he says in praise of the animal he is desirous to lispose of

The perpetual struggle of affecta-

tion to pass for an oddity. To send your son to travel into foreign countries ignorant of the history. constitution and manners and language of his own. To tell a person from whom you so-

licit a loan of money that you are in want of it. That any man should despair of success in a world so overstocked with

fools. That when a man is indebted to you for a large sum of money, and has no means in his possession, or in prospect of paying you, it being utterly impossible for him to earn it by his own industry, you immure him in prison.

To be passionate in your family and expect them to be placid. To take offense at the address or carriage of any man with whose mind and conduct we are unacquainted.

To laugh at the appearance and manners of foreigners, to whom we must appear equally ridiculous. To occupy the attention of a large company by the recital of an occurrance interesting to yourself alone. -

Labor World. First Railroad in Morocco.

The Belgian Embassy which recenty visited the Sultan of Morocco at Mequinez presented that barbaric monarch with the first railroad ever een in his dominions. It was only a miniature affair, which had been brought overland from Tangier on the backs of mules and camels; but a railroad's a railroad for a' that, and it was with the liveliest interest that the Sultan witnessed the first trip of the tiny locomotive and its one car on the track laid for them outside the walls of the capital. From such a small beginning it is hoped that in time a Morocco railway system may be developed. - Illustrated Weekly.

Mitigated Affliction.

Stout Wife to Invalid Husband-Tomorrow is my birth-day, Charles; ain't you going to buy me a nice, handsome dress? Emaciated Husband -- What color do

you prefer, my dear?
Stout Wife-White and black, Charlie. You know your health is so very precarious just now. - Texas Bift-